The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,164, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

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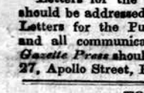
FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February next.



MESSRS. GREEN'S regular Passenger Ship "VERNON," Edward Jones, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1861.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January 1862, will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offer, &c. &c.

MESSRS. T. & W. SMITH'S First Class Passenger Ship GOSFORTH, Alexander Shaw, Commander, (carries an experienced Surgeon) has available two excellent Stern and Six roomy Poop Cabins, all admirably suited for families. Apply to Captain Shaw, or to

GREY & Co.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1861.

FOR LONDON.

THE First Class passenger ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, will sail in January.

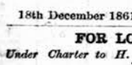
Fort freight or passage apply to Captain Scott on board, or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

18th December 1861.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Charter to H. M.'s Government to sail about the 30th instant.



THE A 1 Clipper Ship CASTILIAN, 1064 Tons Register, G. H. Harrington, Esq., Commander, has a stern cabin suitable for a family and 2 side cabins disengaged.

Apply to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. or to the Captain on Board.

3rd Dec. 1861.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE First-Class ship ASSAYE, 783 Tons Register, has very superior accommodation, and will sail about 12th January.

Apply to Captain Bramwell on board or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR GALLE, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

THE fast-sailing steamer LIGHTENING, Captain Taylor, will positively leave this on the 14th January 1862 for the above Ports. She will also take opium for Shanghai. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 25th December 1861.

STEAM FOR THE MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer TILLY, Capt. Gething, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 5 P. M.

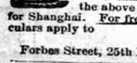
For particulars apply to Agents as under :—

Agents at Cochin—Messrs. Hughterson & Co.
,, Calicut—Messrs. W. H. Brown & Co.
,, Cannanore—Mr. J. W. Gerard.
,, Mangalore—Mr. Nowrojee Bazonjee.
,, Goa—Mr. Gomes.
,, Vingorla—Settaram Suddasew Naik, Shroff.
,, Rutnagerree—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to Captain T. W. Hendee, at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co., No. 6 Apollo Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer for Kurrachee at an early date.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply to Captain Hendee, at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street.

T. W. HENDEE.

7th January 1862.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

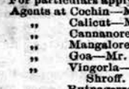
THE Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, having arrived, the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company will despatch the fine A. I. Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, Captain R. Main, for Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents Calcutta & Burmah Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1862.

BOMBAY TO SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation and Mess for 1st Class Passengers, and good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACK WALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taylor, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY the 9th January, at 2 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 7th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, from Hongkong and Macao, per Ship *Startled Fawn*, are requested to send off Boats for the same without delay, failing which it will be landed at their expense and risk, and Captain Lowrian will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

All delivery orders must be countersigned by

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for the Captain & Owners of the *Startled Fawn*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamer *Malta*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats immediately to receive their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed without delay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

JAIRAS FAZEL & Co.,
Khoja Street.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

Just published, price Two Rupees,

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Bombay Gazette Office.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 25th January 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacutlee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 31st ultimo of Rupees Fifty per share being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum clear of Income Tax on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after THURSDAY the 9th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed from this date until the payment of the Dividend as above.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 6th January 1862.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 31st December 1861.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Proprietors Capital	52,25,000	0	0
To Bank Notes and Post Bills in circulation	94,82,512	0	0
To Deposit and all other Liabilities...	91,44,911	9	7
To Reserve Fund including Profit for the Half year	4,66,408	5	3
Rupees.	2,43,18,831	14	10

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Government Securities, viz. 5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60... 5,79,000			
Add 3 p.c. Prem. on do. 17,370			
5 p.c. Loan of 1856-57. 10,50,000			
	16,46,370	0	0
By Loans and Cash Credit Account on Deposits of Securities	68,59,690	14	7
By Bills discounted	25,88,802	10	8
By other Securities.....	3,32,116	10	9
By Cash on hand.....	1,28,91,851	10	10
Rupees.	2,43,18,831	14	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 1861.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Six Months Dividend on the Capital Stock at the rate of 10 per cent per annum...:.....Rs. 2,61,250			
Bonus of Rs. 20 per share ,, 1,04,500	3,65,750	0	0
To Six Months Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.....	2,61,250	0	0
To Balance of Reserve Fund at this date	2,05,158	5	3
Rupees.	8,32,158	5	3
By Balance of Reserve Fund on the 31st December 1860	1,68,906	0	9
By Profit of the year ending 31st Dec. 1861 after paying all the current expenses of the Bank	6,63,252	4	6
Rupees.	8,32,158	5	3

Published for the information of the Proprietors,
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JAMES KEILLER & SON,

DUNDEE.

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Wholesale Agents for Bombay—Messrs. Macnee & Co., 26, Apollo Street.

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MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Scrimshaw in our Firm ceases on the 31st inst., from which period Mr. Peter Adams is alone authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1861.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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Bombay Gazette Press.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the 20th *January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

C. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in General, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality :—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

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A Bombay Monthly Magazine.

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Original Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight. By C. A. D. Gordon.
No. I.—"Romeo and Juliet."
"And there was no more Sea."—St. John.
A Glimpse of Deccan Life; or an intercepted Letter from John Sandford, of that "prying" and "radical" Department the "Surveying and Levelling."
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Bismillah: or Happy Days in Cashmere. Chapters XLIV. to XLVII.
The Old Year. By Hartley Hall.
Dry Leaves: Causes which have generally retarded Progress in India.
A Curious Chapter in Modern European History.
Guzerat and the Country of the Guicowar.
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No. 1.—Plain Oak Harmonium, with five octaves of keys double foot boards. Rs. 100.

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MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

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NOTICE, NOTICE, NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Community and Public of Bombay are respectfully informed, that the Undersigned have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Having taken suitable Premises in Hummum Street, and possessing a thorough knowledge of their profession which they intend conducting *upon the English system*, they trust by studying the Interests of their Constituents, to receive a liberal share of Public support.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, including a list of the Vessels, corrected up to 30th September.

Bombay Gazette, 27, Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK

Contains, in addition to the usual matter

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Corrected up to 1st November.
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Corrected up to 1st November.
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N. B.—*The* Almanack *can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

Bombay Gazette Press.

TO BE LET.

THE FIRST STORY, with adjoining ROOMS, of the *Printers' Press*, No. 10, Military Square, Fort, either for office, residence of single gentlemen, or godowns. Terms moderate. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET.

ALBION PLACE, BYCULLA. Single and Double Sets of APARTMENTS. Apply to the Secretary at the Office, No. 1, on the premises.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL, with stabling, Outhouses, and Godowns well adapted for a family. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Bombay Green.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS situated in Medow Street, next door to Jaffer Sulimon; one of the Apartments is large and spacious, and well adapted for either an Office or Shop. Apply on the Premises.

Bombay, 29th November 1861.

TO BE LET.

THE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as the "Elphinstone Lodge," situated at Malabar Hill, in an airy locality, with a number of out-houses. For particulars apply to Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttewalla Sons & Co., No. 86, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,

Church Gate Street, two doors from the Cathedral.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr. Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended, a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. Treacher & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the billing and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. Treacher & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying only guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	A.
Rouse's Practical Conveyancer, 2nd Edn. 2 vols.	19	8
Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. 2nd Edn	23	12
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Smith's Action at Law. 7th Edn. By S. Prentice	8	0
Russell on the Laws relating to Factors and Brokers.....	6	0
Chitty's Burn's Justice of the Peace. 7 vols. ..	93	12
Vol. 1 of Morley's Digest of Indian Cases	20	0
Manual of the Law of Evidence in India	3	0
Temple's Practice of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes	8	0
Manual of Mahomedan Civil Law	2	12

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CARD PLATE ENGRAVING, & PRINTING.

NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OF THE BOOKSELLERS IN BOMBAY.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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23, Apollo Street.

RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED *ex Langdale*, A Fresh Supply of MONSOON BOOTS and INDIA RUBBER GOLOSHES.

N. B.—The Red Boot is the only house where the articles are warranted to be of the best London and Paris manufactory. List of Prices to be had on application. Terms—Cash on delivery.

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Hummum Street, Fort.

W. H. WALKER & Co., IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1¼ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.

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In one handsome vol., containing upwards of 268 pages.

THE

BOMBAY

RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1862.

THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful matter and Tables of Reference.

Contents:

THE CALENDAR.

Introduction—Eclipses.
Principal Articles of the Calendar,—Chronological Cycles, Ember Days, Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, Lunar Eclipses.
Holidays allowed by Government.
The English Calendar; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, Moon's Age, time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Table of the Sun's Declination for apparent Noon at Greenwich.
Table of the Equation of Time for apparent Noon at Greenwich.
Counting-house Calendar.
Introduction to the Indian Calendar.
List of the Native Months.
The Indian Calendar; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews.
An Account of the Native Festivals, Fasts, and Observances :—
Hindoo.
Mahomedan.
Parsee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

The Indian Council,—President, Vice-President, and Members.
—Committees of the Council.—Official Establishment.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN INHABITANTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Corrected up to 10th December 1861.

TABLES OF REFERENCE.

Revised Rates of Fare for Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, Palanquins, Buggies, and Bullock Carts.
Table of Daily Pay or Allowance, from 1 to 500 Rupees per month.
Ditto ditto from 4 Annas to 10 Rupees per month.
Table for computing the Income Tax.
List of Privileged Persons in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.
List of Privileged Persons of Rank and Respectability under the Protection of the Commissioner in Sind.
The Post Office.
Judicial Establishments.
The Electric Telegraphs.
The Railways.
List of European Merchants and Agents, showing th Partners, and Corresponding Houses in Europe.
List of Kurrachee Firms.
List of Coffee Estates, Malabar Coast.
List of Cotton Estates, Malabar Coast.
List of Public Offices, Banks, Clubs, &c.
Banking and Commercial Establishments, &c.
Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies.
Educational Institutions and Societies.
Insurance Companies.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Municipal Board, &c.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Freemasonry.
Railway Companies.
Missionary and Religious Societies, &c.
Benevolent Institutions :
Literature and Scientific Societies.
Political, Religious, and Social

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 7th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 11/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	101
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
	Rs.		Pm
Bombay Bank	1,000	7 ₹ cent	65 to 66 p. cent.
Madras Bank	1,000	4 do.	10½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	97
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	14
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	29
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	4½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 ₹ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ₹ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ₹ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ₹ sh.	Rs. 4,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	599	32 do.	Rs. 200 p. sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 800 ₹ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 ₹ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 850 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 145 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 Prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 275 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 225 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	.....	Rs. 90 do.
Throstle Mill Company ..	4,000	.....	250 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....		85½
,, Loan 1835–36.....		85½
,, Loan 1842–43.....		85½
,, Loan 1854–55.....		85½
New Five Per Cent. Loan.....		97½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....		104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus.....	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227	do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205	
Bar Silver.....	,, 105¾	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To London (Cotton).....	£2 7s. 6d.	£2 10s. 0d
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d.	£2 10s. 0d
To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d.	£2 17s. 6 d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d.	£2 10s. 0 d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China.....	Nominal.	

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 1861.)

COTTON : Per candy

Broach, Surat, and Jumbooseer, (new)	at Rs. 162 to 163
Dholleras, Bhownuggur, (new).....	,, 154 to 157
Oomrawutee (new).....	,, 154 to 157
Barsee, (new)	,, 147 to 148
Khandeish, (new)	,, 142 to 143
Wangaum (new)	,, 145 to 147
Nagpoor, (new)	,, 145 to 146
Comptа, (new)	,, 161 to 162
Saguinol Dhatwar	,, 203 to 210
OPIUM	
SUGAR	at Rs. 5-8 to 5-9 per cwt.
Refined	6-12 to 7-14
Molasses (Black	33 to 35
and White)	33 to 34

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 35, Threadneedle St., London.
Capital—£644,000.

T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman*.
Captain Sprigg, *Deputy Chairman*.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11½d. ,,
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.
January 3rd, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGERS..H. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAYORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,999,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating Manager at Calcutta ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras ..... E. MORRIES, Esq.
do. Agra ..... W. BIRCH, Esq.
do. Kurrachee ..... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. Hong-kong ..... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. Shanghai ..... H. TURNER, Esq.
Opy. do. Lahore ..... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. Umritsur ..... T. BAILEY, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand	1s. 11½d.
On Scotland	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposits re-payable on demand.. ½ ₹ ct. per annum.
On Home Remittance Deposits payable by Bills on London ..... 4 ,,
On Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal ..... 4 ,,
On Deposits requiring 6 months' notice of withdrawal ..... 5 ,,

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to such conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian, names or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
HONOUR.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the Government, and enfranchise for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be receipted for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 6th January 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,, 6	,,	,, 5	,,	,,
Do.	,, 12	,,	,, 6	,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £10 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities f safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's B ls, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custod ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 4th December 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, als o Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Tow ns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchang :—

On London, at 6 months' ight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand		1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers) on the Continent and to Europe, Over- } land, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government securities and Shares, ¼ percent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Mauritius, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 2 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Arrangements may be made for longer dates.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase and collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 3 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits for Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 2nd January 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Jan. 5	Anna Henderson	Reiffle	Moulmain 10 Dec.
6	Malta (s)	Wilkinson	Calcutta 27 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 6	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker	Surat.
	Scindian (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Anna Henderson*, from Moulmain.—Mrs. Reiffle, and 5 pilgrims.
Per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, from Calcutta.—Mr. R. S. Moncreiffe; Mrs. Brocket; Mrs. Griffior; and seven natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—A gentleman and lady and 130 natives.
Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. Price, and 76 natives.
Per steamer *Scindian*, to Kurrachee.—Miss E. H. Hughes; Mr. and Mrs. Cole; Mr. Morton; Mrs. Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. Budget; Miss Bampton; Mrs. J. Thompson; Mrs. Symons; and 30 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Clarmonides*, Moran, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Champion*, Besbee, bound to Calcutta.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Lightning*, for China, &c.
Brig *Gazell*, for Zanzibar.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Moulmain.

Sun Brace.—24,942 pieces Planks.

From Colombo and Cochin.

Shapoorjee Heerjee.—100 bags Wheat, 30 casks Cocoanut Oil, 23 cases Bees' Wax, 15 cases Grass Oil, 230 bundles Coir Yarn, 16 bundles Burdan, 8 packages Sundries.

From Calcutta.

Hamedu Buz.—6 bundles Mats, 12 bundles Ginger, 10 packages Old Iron, 201 bundles Arroroot, 85 bundles Hemp, 6 bundles Sharkfins, 16 bundles Fishmans, and 66 cwt. Coir Yarn, 36 bundles Chillies, 2 bundles Nuxvomica.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 6th January 1862.

For London.

King Lear.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 35 cases Oliban, 76 cwt., Ebhram-Ramjee.
Castilian.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Futteychund Dewchund; 35 packages Senna Leaves, 74 cwt., Wookerda Enderjee; 1,150 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Soondurdass Mooljee; 20 bundles Nankin Silk, 2,110 lbs., Golam Hosen Teza.
Caroline Agnes.—Loose E. Teeth, 22 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.; Loose Moye Teeth, 2 cwt. 7 lbs.; 13 pieces Genda Horns, ¼ cwt., Abbe Jacob.
Gosforth.—100 cases Olibanum, 205½ cwt., Cooverjee Monjee.
Steamer *Malta.*—35 bundles Nankin Silk, 3,675 lbs., 7 bundles Nankin Silk, 725 lbs., B. & A. Hormusjee.

For Liverpool.

Fanny Forsyth.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Pursotum Nurse; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., J. Clover & Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Visram Kesowjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Verdhman Poonsee; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Yusoujee Dewchund.
Flying Venus.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Nursee Gopallee; 86 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Ruttonsee Gouldass; 84 bales Wool, 102 cwt. Dewmul Thakermul; 71 bales Wool, 21½ cwt., Mooljee Jetha; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., J. Clover & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsee; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Verdhman Poonsee & Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Muthooradass Ragoojee.
Excellent.—50 bales Rags, 173 cwt., Manordass Laldass; 55 bales Rags, 192½ cwt., Maneckchund Toolseedass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraj Ruttonsee.
Uncas.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nusserwanjee Jehangeer Wadia; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Tricomjee Velljee; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt. Luckumsee Sewjee & Co.; 56 bales Hemp, 196 cwt., Dewjee Makanee; 72 bales Wool, 216 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.
Charger.—429 bags Sursee Seed, 643½ cwt.; 71 bags Linseed, 106½ cwt., Dhunjee Natha; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., M. & B. Cursetjee Cama & Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Typhoon.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.; 2 bales Salted Cow Hides, 10 corges. Madhoo Bheroo.
Amore.—250 bales Cotton, 872 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee; 215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee & Co.
Mindora.—1,271 packages Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Soondurdass Mooljee.
Assaye.—336, bundles Coir Yarn, 24 cwt., A. C. Brice & Co.; 3 casks Blocks, 471 nos., Robert Bramwell.
King of Algeria.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Chutoorbooz Assance & Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Harzoonuddass Bhagwanddass; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Munsookdass Bhugoobhai; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bechurdass Ambaidass.
Almora.—41½ bales Cotton, 145½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Hemraz.
Dream.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., P. & D. F. Cama & Co.
Malakoff.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson & Co.
Concordia.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Goculdass Madewjee & Co.
Rosalie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govind Girdher.
Lady Octavia.—100 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nusserwanjee Dinshaw.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—1000 bags Gingely Seed 1,500 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Frenchman.—550 bags Linseed, 825 cwt., Mooljee & Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 1,500 bags Linseed 2,250 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.

For Moulmain.

W. Stevenson.—500 bags Wet Dates, 625 cwt., Wallace & Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Lightening.*—76 chests M. Opium, 19 lbs. each, David Sassoon.

For Cuccutta.

Belle Vergenia.—108 packages Cotton, 164 cwt.; 10 packages A. Gum, 20 cwt., Nemchand Vussonjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 24 (fir.-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
300	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
1294	Assyrian, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission
946	Auckland, 4 (paddle), Dought	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
693	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Hoit	Bombay.
499	Clonmah, 2 (paddle), Walton	River Indus.
420	Clive, 18 (sloop), Lloyd	Persian Gulf.
300	Clyde, (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
984	Comet, 6 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
151	Constantia, 3 (schooner), Cookson	Aden.
026	Cormandel, (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands
203	Dunsetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1078	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Bombay, (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 18 (sloop), Etheridge	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
1294	Euphrates, (surveying ship), William	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	Bombay.
1452	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	High Rose, (gun-boat)	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
699	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Adams	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tadleton	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
1140	Plesisi, (screw), White	Bombay.
246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Fosterton	Persian Gulf.
208	Raven, (flat), Ridge Williams	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 2 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
335	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
238	Tigris, 3 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Oliver	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 10 (paddle), Cruttenden	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l., signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.
810 Gosforth, A. Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 16)
1129 Gunjarack, Scott—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1070 King Lear, Condoce—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 7)
1238 Almora, Williams—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
869 Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
817 Assaye, Bramwell—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 7)
1060 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
1106 Dream, Knight—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (c. l. Dec. 5)
1745 Ethel, Hall—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 26)
1212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 4)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Litten.—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
1393 Flying Venus, Wittycombe—S. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 3)
1309 Gurdie, Congdon—J. C. Cornforth. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1707 King of Algeria, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1201 Lady Octavia, Welsh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 3)
1194 Malakoff, Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.
1669 Queen of the Conqueror—Mills, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
809 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
787 Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1316 Typhoon, White—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirm Hunter & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
560 Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

718 Canada, Ingleton, Campbell—Mitchell & Co.
845 Madge Wildfire, Parr—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
669 Moskwa, Thul—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1188 W. J. Morris—Jackson.
896 William Stevenson, Bowyer—Wallace & Co.

FOR HULL.

1156 Frenchman,—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR BELLE ISLE FOR ORDERS.

396 Esperance, Nicolos—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR ADEN.

290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Dec. 16)

FOR CHINA.

569 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Dec. 27)
316 Lightning (s), Taylor—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
815 Ophir, Hurd—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

98 Pauline, J. S. Lobo—C. B. Knipe (c. l. Dec. 13)

FOR COLOMBO.

266 Pearl (s), Dorman—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

1450 Sir John Moore, Robertson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

511 Belle Vergenie, Riello—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1435 Contractal, Johnson—Stearns Hobart & Co.
519 Early Dawn, Eves—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Perry, Nacoda. (c. l. Dec. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Gazell, Nacoda. (c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR JUDDA.

513 Fazel Carrim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Dec. 9)
390 Futtay Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 2)
318 J. J. Dassumier, Conlon—Nowrojee Ardaseer & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

619 Calpharnia, Westlake—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Scindian, (s) G. M. Beyts—E. & S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
658 Agricola, Aitcheheal—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
356 Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
Anna Henderson, Reiffe.
609 Argosia, Lamb.
344 Caromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
534 Cassibelanus, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1351 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.
2020 Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.
300 Dudley, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
535 Daniel Sharp, Cushing—Stearns Hobart

boudoir and the little-field. Again, it is a long cry to South Australia, but the Hon. B. Boothby, judge of the Supreme Court, Adelaide, figures as another director. There are two Majors, who probably know as much about business as their brother director, Colonel Thomas Newcome. There are sundry directors whose only claim to distinction was that they could give respectable addresses. Many of these gentlemen, we hope, had no design to defraud, but fraud has been perpetrated under cover of their names, and for that reason they are responsible. Carelessness in such a case becomes dishonesty. It is cowardly to make a scape goat of the 'managing director.' If he has muddled away the Company's money, it was the business of the other directors to have prevented him. During ten years the directors pocketed nearly £14,000 as fees; very little more was paid for salaries; work was required from the clerks, but little was the directors' work to see that the funds of the association were properly managed; but that work they either shirked through indolence, or from a corrupt motive declined to perform. The least guilty amongst them must be conscious that he has not only ruined hundreds, but has been paid by the ruined for ruining them, under a pretence of protecting their interests."

This is the same story over again that has been told of so many similar "disastrous Institutions" within the last decade: no real capital, no profits from business, false statements of affairs, the swallowing up of deposits, great accommodation, negligence, recklessness, ruin. The Bank was doing business to the extent of hundreds of thousands, but never had a paid up capital of more than eight thousand five hundred. It is precisely with a Bank as with an individual: a man without a farthing is proverbially the most reckless, because when the bubble bursts, it is a matter of no consequence to him, he has nothing to lose, the misery and the ruin fall upon his unfortunate dupes. A man of real capital will be cautious in his operations, a loss to him will be real; but a man who is not worth a farthing is indifferent whether he loses a thousand or a million sterling. The Bank went on doing business for seventeen years, when there never was at any time a profit from the business. The intention of engaging in any mercantile transaction is, that the result of it should repay all the outlay, with profit. There is no other test but this of its propriety, in a mercantile sense. False statements of transactions are made not only when the statements per se are incorrect, but when they are such that very erroneous conclusions will inevitably be drawn from them. A Bank's published accounts may show that it has balances or deposits of hundreds of thousands sterling. Persons ignorant of the way in which such accounts are made up would certainly suppose that the Bank had so many hundreds of thousands of cash deposited with it to trade with. This, however, would be a very erronous supposition, for a very large proportion of these apparent balances or deposits consist only of figures placed to the credit of its customers on the discount of bills, which are exactly equivalent to bank notes. It is impossible for any ingenuity to discover what proportion consists of actual cash lodged by customers, and what proportion consists merely of credit. But the stability and solvency of the Bank depends upon a due proportion being kept between them, and it might very well happen that while the deposits were apparently mounting up, and might lead many persons to believe that the actual quantity of cash was increased, it might be nothing but a dangerous extention of credit. And if this were carried to too great a length, the Bank might be in the most dangerous position, just when it was apparently most florishing. A mercantile house or a joint-stock company may enter into arrangemens with a Bank to place a large sum to their credit. Such a transaction goes to swell up the figures of deposits in their published accounts; which would inevitably lead to very erroneous conclusions by the public, who do not know the mode in which banking accounts are made up. In this way a Bank may go on publishing apparently the most imposing and captivating statements of its affairs, and may enjoy great credit with the public, while it is all the time in a state of insolvency. One of the causes which led to the catastrophe of "this disastrous Institution," was its exuberant accommodation. We believe the remark that has been made on this subject, that "all the great commercial catastrophes, which have within recent times scattered such misery and desolation throughout the country, have been preceded and greatly caused by the abuses of accommodation paper." The abuse of it must infallibly terminate in a disaster to the Bank. The ruinous winding up of the Bank of Deposit is another proof, added to the many that we have had within a very few years, that dishonesty is the worst policy. The lessons which this and similar "disastrous Institutions" teach will not be lost upon the public. These impostures will be less likely to succeed in future, not because men have less cupidity and credulity in regard to money matters, but because they will not be so ready to shift their responsibilities upon others. At the same time, as a Bank's accounts are published for the guidance of the public they ought not to be delusive, but honest, plain and intelligible.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS, &c.

MR. CHIEF SECRETARY ROBERTSON, in a letter dated the 26th June 1861, communicated, for the approval of the Government of India, certain proposals for improving the navigation of the River Indus. The attention of the Bombay Government had been drawn by the Commissioner in Sind to the serious inconvenience and danger caused by the numerous impediments to which the navigation of the river is subjected by snags; and after some days' experience on the river, His Excellency the Governor was satisfied that the only effectual remedy will be to adopt a plan recommended by Captain Balfour, the superintendent of the Indus Flotilla. This was the special appointment of an officer for that duty; and to meet the expence of his establishment, to impose a fee on the registration of all boats in the Indus. His Excellency the Governor having thus had the advantage, in company with the Commissioner and Captain Balfour, of observing the extraordinary extent of the obstructions caused to navigation by the constant deposit of trees in its bed, by the river washing away portions of forests on its banks, and having carefully considered Captain Balfour's scheme for the river conservancy, confidently recommended it to the Government of India. Its main features are as follows:—

1st.—That an officer be appointed Conservator of the River Indus and Registrar of Shipping.

2nd.—That all vessels plying on the river be registered under his orders, and that fees be levied according to the following scale:—

For a vessel not exceeding 4 tons	Rs.	1
Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 20 tons	,,	5
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 80 tons	,,	7

Exceeding 80 tons, to pay 2 annas per ton.

3rd.—That these fees shall be payable on the 1st January of each year, and that annual balance sheets of expenditure and receipts be published.

4th.—That one or more of the steamers now belonging to the Indus Flotilla, be wholly or partly employed under the orders of the Conservator, for removing the snags and obstructions, which should be cut up and used for fuel.

5th.—That the officer commanding the conservancy steamer shall be deputy conservator of the river.

In recommending this scheme to the Government of India, the Bombay Government suggested that it be left to them to comprise in it the conservancy of the river beyond the province of Sind as far as Mooltan, where the measure is also much needed, for by no other means could it, His Excellency in Council believed, be carried out in a manner so inexpensive and efficient. It was considered that whenever the river may have subsided sufficiently, a commencement could very well be made with two of the three small gunboats then lying unemployed at Kurrachee, and that for fuel they could depend on the snags and "top and lop" in the river, of both of which they might gather an abundant crop for some time to come. The primary duty of the officers commanding these steamers would be, it was stated, to remove trees and other dangerous obstructions from the bed of the river, or from the banks where it was certain that they would soon be washed into the stream. All trees on the bank likely to fall into the river were also to be removed by being cut close to the ground, the roots being left to strengthen the bank. In addition to these duties, the commander must, under the orders of the officer commanding the Indus Flotilla, inspect the Government fuel stations and superintend the fuel and pilot establishments on the river. Fees from steamers and flats, as well as native boats, should be calculated and charged on all such, whether they belong to Government or to private companies.

If the officer commanding the Indus Flotilla were appointed superintendent of the conservancy of the river, it was proposed that he should receive an allowance of rupees 250 per mensem, to be charged against the conservancy account. In addition to their ordinary pay, the commanders should have an allowance of rupees 200 per mensem as deputy conservators of the river, and this was also to be charged to the conservancy account. There is an establishment of totwals for the Indus, and sanctioned cost of which is rupees 666 per mensem, or rupees 7,992 per annum; their duties being to provide supplies for all travellers and troops on the river, to prevent disputes and oppression and to act as police officers at the wood stations. So much of this cotwal establishment as the superintendent of river conservancy would require, His Excellency in Council proposed to transfer to the superintendent's department (the cotwals are now under the magistrates') the remainder being discharged.

In connection with the conservancy of the river, His Excellency in Council had under consideration the conservancy of the Sind forests, a subject of equal, if not greater importance. The present establishment under the Forest Ranger is not well adapted for ensuring the due conservancy of the forests, and the commissioner in Sind has recommended that, in lieu of the two deputies and the inspector, one assistant on rupees 300 be appointed. The great extent of the forests in Sind and the great advantages to be gained by their proper conservency, point to the necessity of a more efficient establishment for inspecting them, and His Excellency in Council was of opinion that there should be at least three inspectors on a salary large enough to secure the services of trustworthy Europeans or natives: he would propose two on rupees 200 and one on rupees 300. This would give an increase over the present cost of Rs. 350 per mensem. The forests should be divided into three division, each of which would be under the especial charge of an inspector, the Forest Ranger retaining the general charge of the whole. The charges, to which therefore, the Bombay Government solicited the sanction of the Government of India are as follows:—

On account of River Conservancy.

Establishment	Rs.	6,300
Conservator and Registrar	,,	3,000
Commander of steamer and Deputy Conservator	,,	2,400
Cost of steamers and complement, exclusive of fuel	,,	20,000
Cost of second steamer if found necessary	,,	20,000
	Rs.	51,700

On account of Forest Conservancy.

Increase in salary of Forest Inspectors	Rs.	4,200
Total	Rs.	55,906

As a set-off to their expenditure, the receipts from the registration fees are estimated by Captain Balfour at rupees 16,384, while His Excellency in Council, after full enquiry, has no doubt that Captain Balfour is right in anticipating that the income will exceed this estimate without being at all felt by the trade. In addition to this, the proceeds of the sale of the timber recovered from the bed of the river, may be estimated at rupees 1,200 per annum. The profits which have accrued to Government from the Sind forests during the past three years were as follows:—

1858–59	Rs.	26,634
1859–60	,,	43,884
1860–61	not ascertained.)	

In the reply to the above communication made under date the 14th October 1861, the Governor General in Council concurred in the opinion of the Government of Bombay in respect to the urgent necessity that exist for the immediate adoption of arrangements to keep the channel of the Indus clear and safe for navigation. The attention of the Bombay Government, however, was invited to a resolution on the subject of the navigation of the Punjab rivers; and the Government of India sanctioned the adoption of the scheme recommended by the Bombay Government, provided that the latter, after a consideration of the Punjab scheme, was satisfied of its own scheme being as economical as is consistent with efficiency. The letter of the Government of India proceeds to say:—In the resolution already referred to, it is directed that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab should exercise entire and undivided control over the Flotilla and officers employed within his jurisdiction. As regards the southern limit of that jurisdiction, the Governor General in Council observes that the question may require to be decided by reference to the Government of India. I am directed therefore to request that the Governor in Council at Bombay will confer with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on the subject, and submit their conclusions for the decision of the Governor General in Council. No mention is made by the Government of Bombay of any legislative enactment to empower the authorities to introduce the boat registration scheme, but I am desired to enquire whether such a measure will not be necessary to legalize the enforcement of the system. The scale of fees which is taken from that laid down in Act XI. of 1850 is approved; and the station of Kotree, Sukker, and Khettee appear to be well chosen for the posting of the registry establishments. The Governer General in Council requests that arrangements may be made for carrying the scheme into effect as early as practicable. The two gunboats represented as lying unemployed at Kurrachee may be made available, though some doubt may be entertained as to their proving serviceable for the duties indicated."

Resolution of the Bombay Government, *dated 4th December*, 1861.—Copy of this letter (from the Government of India) to be sent to the Commander-in-Chief, I. N., and the Commissioner in Sind, with copies of the letter in the Revenue Department, of 26th June last, containing the scheme now sanctioned. The Commissioner in Sind, it is presumed, requires no legislative enactment to enforce the boat registration system. With reference to the 3rd para. of Captain Reddie's letter, the Governor in Council observes that any desirable modification which the Punjab scheme may suggest can be adopted hereafter. With respect to the 4th para, the question of the limits of jurisdiction is already under consideration. These points need not interfere with the immediate institution of the proposed plan of river conservancy, which the Governor in Council wishes to be carried into effect without delay before the river again rises.

Local News.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Ball practice every Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ A. M., at the Butts. Drill every Monday and Thursday on the Esplanade, at 6½ A. M., until further orders.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—There was a sitting of this Court held yesterday before the Honorable Commissioner Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt. at which four opposed cases were heard the first time, but which were reserved for a second hearing on the next Court day. Several Rules *Nisi* and *adinterim* orders were granted, and a number of Insolvents were sworn to the accuracy of their Schedules, and discharged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th January 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation	,,	98,03,308
Deposits	,,	93,54,382
Rest	,,	4,71,793
	Rupees	2,48,54,483

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,,	47,51,879
Cash Credits on Government Securities	,,	19,68,283
Bills discounted	,,	31,75,097
Other Securities	,,	3,32,873
Cash Balance	,,	1,29,79,990
	Rupees	2,48,54,483

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit,

A decrease of Circulation of	Rs.	10,66,819
An increase of Deposits of	,,	19,06,691
An increase of Rest of	,,	2,83,810
A decrease of Government Securities of	,,	37,08,721
A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	,,	15,38,002
A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of	,,	3,43,956
An increase of Bills discounted of	,,	7,30,490
An increase of other Securities of	,,	49,174
An increase in Cash balance of	,,	59,34,787

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 6th January 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

ASSAULT BY AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.—*Captain Hills*, of the American ship *Clara Wheeler*, appeared to answer the charge of assaulting one of his crew at Aden.

Mr. Sebright Green appeared for the complainant.

Michael Kosturs sworn, stated that he was a seaman belonging to the American ship *Clara Wheeler*; shipped in her at Sunderland about eight months ago. He attempted to run away from the ship in Aden about two and a half months since, was caught by the master, and brought back, and was flogged with a piece of ratline by the mate, which punishment was inflicted upon him by order of the Captain, was tied up and he received fourteen lashes, after that the Captain made him work with a chain on him weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, he was then kept in irons until the ship left Aden, which was three weeks.

The defendant asked the Magistrate whether he had any jurisdiction in the case.

HIS WORSHIP said that he would confer with Mr. Oliver, who would be in the office in a few minutes.

After a short time, Mr. Oliver having returned, His Worship said that having consulted with his colleague he found that he had no jurisdiction in the case, therefore it must be dismissed.

Mr. Green said that the men had not been paid their wages, he wished to know whether the Magistrate had any jurisdiction in that case.

HIS WORSHIP referred him to Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Green returned into Court a few minutes afterwards and informed his Worship that the complainant and one of his witnesses had been arrested and locked up by the European constable Mr. Glespen.

HIS WORSHIP demanded to know by whose authority this had been done.

Mr. Glespen informed his Worship that he had taken them into custody by the written authority of the Captain.

HIS WORSHIP said that the Captain had no authority and ordered the men to be released immediately.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING A PAIR OF SHOES FROM THE DOCKYARD.—*Luximon Gopall*, one of the Lascars employed in the Dockyard, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes belonging to Henry Sutton, an apprentice on board the ship *Queen of the Seas*.

Henry Sutton stated that he was an apprentice on board the above ship, now lying in the dock. That on Saturday morning last at about ten o'clock, he was carrying water, and took off his shoes and stockings and put them into a coil of rope lying on the side of the Dock. In the afternoon of the same day he missed them from the place where he had laid them. On (this) Monday morning the witness saw the prisoner with the shoes on his feet, was sure that they were the same that he had missed on Saturday. The value of them was one Rupee.

Mr. James Williamson stated that he was Warden in the Port Dockyard, the prisoner was brought to him on Monday morning by the Boatswain of the *Queen of the Seas*, with these shoes (produced) on his feet. The prisoner was a Dockyard lascar, and when brought before witness, he said that they had been thrown away when he found them.

Richard Aspinall, Boatswain of the *Queen of the Seas*, stated at about ten minutes past eight o'clock on Monday morning he saw the prisoner coming out of the Dockyard with the shoes on his feet.

The prisoner in his defence stated that he had found them in some rubbish in the Dock, and took them.

HIS WORSHIP sentenced him to be sent to the Common Jail for one month, with hard labour.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 6th January 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

G. I. P. *Railway Company vs. Davidass Ruttonsey.*

Mr. Crawford appeared for the plaintiffs.

Dr. Reid, for the defendant.

This was an action, according to the summons, brought to recover Rs. 140, the value of 680 maunds of firewood sent from Titwalla to Bombay on the 22nd December 1861 and delivered to defendant at Bombay on the 25th of the same month, the said firewood not being his property, on account whereof the plaintiffs had sustained damage to the amount claimed.

It was stated on behalf of the plaintiffs that defendant was in the habit of despatching firewood from Titwalla by the railway consigned to his agents at Bombay, so was also one Tookaram Kamattee. It would appear that on the 22nd of December 1860, Tookaram sent six waggon-loads of firewood to Bombay, but by some mistake of the railway clerk the wood was delivered to the defendant instead of to the agents of Tookaram. Shortly afterwards Tookaram claimed damages to the amount of Rs. 161 from the plaintiffs for the non-delivery of the six waggon-loads containing 680 maunds of firewood, and the claim was satisfied by the plaintiffs by the payment of Rs. 140 to him. The plaintiffs now sought in trover to recover the value of the goods which they had by mistake delivered to the defendant instead of Tookaram, their owner.

Dr. Reid raised an objection that the plaintiffs could not maintain an action of trover against the defendant, inasmuch as they had ceased to be the bailees of the goods after delivery to the defendant to whom, it was alleged, the firewood belonged and not to Tookaram.

HIS HONOR said that the Railway Company clearly had not the absolute property in this wood, yet they appeared to him to have had such a property therein as would entitle them to keep it against the whole world except the rightful owner, and His Honor was justified by authority in saying that the Railway Company had such a special property in the wood as to entitle them bringing an action of trover to recover damages for its conversion.

Tookaram was then examined and he deposed to having been the owner of the six waggon-loads of firewood consigned by him from Titwalla to his agent in Bombay on the 22nd December, but which had not been delivered to the latter. This made a claim upon the Company for Rs. 161, which was compromised by the Traffic Manager for Rs. 140. He identified the despatch-note.

In the absence of any corroborative testimony, and especially that of the Railway clerk who had been subpœnaed to produce the documents relating to the consignment, Mr. Crawford elected a non-suit, which was granted, and the Court certified for defendants' costs.—*Nonsuit elected.*

THE LAND QUESTION.

(*From the Times, November* 29.)

Six weeks ago the *Calcutta Gazette* contained a notification which might easily have been passed over by English readers as a mere official memorandum, not very intelligible in its phraseology, and utterly devoid of interest for the public at large. Such a view of the matter, however, would have been singularly wrong. The Governor-General's "Resolution" of the 17th of October is an appeal to one of the strongest passions in the human breast—the love of land. In most nations this feeling, is found, but in the races of which the British population is composed the desire is powerful in the extreme. We do everything for land. Money-making is only another term for land-getting. As soon as a man has made money he tries to turn it into land—often enough to his own detriment. The great territorial proprietor adds estate after estate to his demesne, the prices yielding little interest for his money. The small farmer buys his own holding at a sacrifice, or keeps it at a loss. Millowners become landowners as fast as they can, and the great complaint of the Manchester people is, that that there is not enough land in the market. In the colonies we show exactly the same spirit. Our colonial wars are simply quarrels for land. We fight for land in New Zealand, at the Cape, and wherever we settle. In Australia the great question of government concerns the conditions on which land is to be acquired, and the one consideration drew emigrants to the United States rather than to British dependencies was that in the former country land was to be had on better and more attractive terms.

All this while, however, there was one great dependency of the British Crown where no land was ever to be bought on any terms whatever. It was an enormous country, inexpressibly productive, comprising infinite varieties of soil and climate, and well stocked with population. It was the very place for Englishmen to settle and make fortunes; in fact, many did so, but never by the purchase of land. English families might have plantations in the West Indies, farms in New South Wales, or property in North America, but never estates in India. India has been in our hands for upwards of a century, and yet "Indian property" has never yet entered into the possessions of an English house. The whole Empire was British subject had it ever been given to say that he owned land in the old realm of the Moguls. The origin of this interdict lay in Oriental traditions, perpetuated by commercial jealousy. It is a theory of Asiatic government that all land pertains to the Sovereign, and, as the sovereignty of India pertained to the East India Company, and the Company desired no rival near its throne, it took good care to keep interlopers at a distance by the assertion of the Royal prerogative. The consequences, however, were exceedingly prejudicial to Indian progress. Englishmen did go to India, no doubt, and make fortunes there, but only in the service of Government. The independent settlers were few in number, and were never encouraged. The result appears in the condition of India at the present moment, after a century of our rule. The country is strangely destitute of all that would have been produced by the successful investment of capital and energy. The crossroads are wretched, inland navigation difficult, irrigation neglected, mines left unexplored, and, to crown all, immense tracts of land either but half-cultivated or not cultivated at all. So, at last, Lord Canning breaks the spell, and proclaims to the world that anybody hereafter may become a freeholder in India as well as in England. Indian estates are now fairly in the market, and the terms are certainly not unattractive.

Waste land, or uncleared land, is offered at the rate of 5s. an acre; for cleared land the price is double. An investment of 700*l.* or 800*l.* would produce an estate of 3,000 acres,—rather encumbered perhaps with jungle, and a little too full of large game, but not worse than the swamps of a back settlement in America. Once reclaimed, the toil will bear anything—cotton, tea, coffee, corn, or whatever is desired. The planter has only to select his allotment according to the business which he intends to undertake. For cotton he may take Central India or lower Bengal; for tea, Northern India, and so forth; but there is scarcely any crop which cannot be raised in some province or other. Lord Canning is still at the pains of referring to the unhealthiness of the climate, and the possible unfitness of certain districts for the residence of Europeans. This was the standing pretext of the old Company when accused of jealously or exclusiveness, but it may as well be left alone in the present day. India is not a bit more unhealthy than other places where Europeans congregate without fear. Besides, it is ridiculous to suppose that consideration which has no effect upon Anglo-Indians in any other capacity should deter men from settling as independent landholders. India is governed, garrisoned and administered by Europeans. Thousands of English gentlemen and scores of thousands of English troops are living in India already, and what civilians and soldiers can do can be done also by merchants and planters. If waste lands are more unhealthy than other places, they will cease to be so when they cease to be waste and are brought under cultivation by their new proprietors.

Land may now be had more easily at Calcutta than at Auckland, and without the risk of a battle for it. There are indeed, "tribal rights" in India as well as in New Zealand, but the Governor-General provides carefully for the investigation and satisfaction of all such claims. Fortunately, there are no such sweeping pretensions of native lordship as are advanced by Maori chieftains. The rights of the Supreme Government preclude that kind of difficulty. If the land is really waste—that is to say, not occupied or used by anybody—it belongs, of course, to the Government, and the Government sells it. Here and there, perhaps, there may be some trouble with the strange tribes found in the valley of the Nerbudda and in other parts of Central India and Orissa. These men, scarcely less wild than the beasts of their own jungles, may be scared or angered at the appearance of a settler; but they are neither numerous nor powerful, and are more likely to make useful workmen than formidable enemies. Lord Canning himself evidently anticipates as much, and hopes, indeed, that the contact of civilized people may do something for races and communities which have hitherto been practically beyond the reach of Government.

It will be curious to see the effect of this proclamation, throwing, as it does, so much more land into the market. The one great thing is that the land is now purchaseable absolutely—"out-and-out," as the Americans say. Lord Canning has judiciously refused to clog the bargains with conditions or reservations. He limits the lots to a certain *maximum*, in order to prevent those speculative purchases which are the horror of our Colonial Governments. He does not want to see half a province bought up by some jobber and retailed again at an exorbitant profit; but with this exception he wisely desires "to leave it entirely to the owner's judgment and self-interest to make the best of a grant for which he has "once for all paid a fair price to Government." So any man may now acquire property in India. there is fair air of profit about the prospect, and certainly not a little romance. A small capitalist may read the *Arabian Nights* with the reflection that he is the actual proprietor of the very spot where prince Firouz Shah bought the enchanted apple, or the Princess of Persia was carried off by the Genie. A correspondent has already asked us why the famous diamond mines of Golconda are left so neglected. We fear there was a good reason for the relinquishment of the business, but if any new company should like to step into the shoes of the old Hindoo Kings, now is the time. India is at length fairly "opened" to British enterprise, and if its resources are not really "developed" by this revolution we do not see how such a consummation is ever likely to be brought about.

Indian Intelligence.

MADRAS.

A salute of eleven guns was fired yesterday afternoon, announcing the departure from the Presidency of Major General Coffin, Commanding the Ceded Districts.—*Athenæum, January* 1.

SIND.

We have much pleasure in endorsing the following testimony borne by Major General Cunynghame, C.B. to the merits of Major Murray, Commandant of the Kurrachee Depot, who, we learn, is under orders to proceed to Bombay:—

"Major General Cunynghame, C.B. desires to record publicly his appreciation of the zeal, ability and energy with which Major Murray has conducted the very arduous, difficult and responsible duties of the Command of the Depot of H. M.'s Troops in Kurrachee.

Major Murray was entrusted with the charge at a time when much of the success in the Northern parts of India depended upon the correct and rapid way in which Troops should be despatched to the scenes of their usefulness, and when the comfort and well being of those returning "sick" or "wounded" depended upon his good arrangements.

To Major Murray's assiduity, may be attributed in other cases much of the success with which these duties were carried out.

It is with feelings of regret that the Major General sees him depart from the Division, but he hopes that it will only be to transfer to other localities those military qualities, which Major Murray has exercised with so much benefit to the service under his Command of the Kurrachee Depot."—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) December* 31.

CHINA.

WIT OF THE HONKONG BAR.

(*From the Oceriand China Mail, Dec.* 14.)

The Hongkong Bar has begun to exibit some symptoms of exhuberant health, among which are certain gatherings of a nature so soft and discoloured, that a mere touch of the lancet suggests itself to the most ordinary onlooker. It may save misunderstanding, if in gently putting in the knife, we include the bench in the little operation. Speak evil of dignities we never shall; in the present trifling affair we merely act as the chirurgeon of the tin leech to Dignities, and desire to see the feet of dignities placed easily on the ground, or their diseased parts touched with as sharp a knife as comes to hand. The only thing preventing us from saying a good deal on this subject, that with a very indulgent reader might pass for wit, is the fact that the Wit of the Honkong Bar is what we now mean to animadvert upon and we shall restrain all corruscations of humour, for the simple reason, that they rather spoil than assist serious remarks on current affairs.

Men whose avocations compel them to sit or stand in the courts of justice throughout a long day, may indeed be attempted to relieve the tedium of professional duty by an occasional flash of humour, and there are moments when it affords the bench a kind of refreshment to make a pertinent remark on a general topic, as widely apart as possible from the business. We are willing to supose that the details of law are sometimes so sickeningly dry, that any thing is good which quickens the intellect, and causes confinement in court to appear less irksome than it otherwise should. Of course our remarks will strike as all forensic wit; but it is equally true that the present state of the Hongkong Bar in this particular, has tempted the blow. Forensic Wit? A time-honoured institution venerable and hoary it is idle to attack it; unless indeed the proverb

"Throw but a stone, the giant dies"

afford us some ray of encouragement. To have crushed or even frowned at the jocularity that was once indulged in by the renowned barristers of Edinburgh and Dublin, would perhaps have caused the world to lose a few of the funniest things that were ever said: but it is also to be suspected that long with those we would have been spared, or rather the frequenters of the Courts would have been spared a good many distressing attempts at wit, that were all the more painful because of the gravity that duly belonged to the time and place of their utterance. Nothing, we are sure, will be more readily admitted than that Dignity, is the most becoming attribute which can appertain to the court of law,—where even should Justice be dispensed; where the power of life and death resides; and where the divine majesty of Law itself is seated, above both Sovereign and subject. These remarks are so trifle that it is unnecessary to pursue them; but if the dignity we insist upon is becoming in England, it is greatly more so in Hongkong, where men from many lands are congregated, and look to the courts of Great Britain, reference for their wrongs and protection for their persons. It is all very well, and no doubt very proper, to invest the members of the court in the time-honoured costume that belongs to their office—in their long robe of solemn black, and the wig of grey gravity, of which it was once observed that "it made wise faces look foolish, and foolish faces look wise." But we ought not to stop there. We can readily believe that something was felt wanting, in order to give a semblance of greater solemnity to the administration of justice in Hongkong, but the mere assumption of legal attire was of itself a very feeble step in that direction. Many a Judge is capable of maintaining the dignity of the Bench although he sat down in fustian, and every Magistrate should be so qualified; our own Chief Justice knows well how to lend decorum to the more serious details of his duty; but what we complain of at present is, that a habit of joking and punning has begun to gain ground in the courts here—in one of them at least—and we all know the way in which that malady makes progress and prays upon our mental vitals. We are in possession of a report taken on Saturday last, which, having suggested these remarks, goes far to prove their truth. It was in the case of the *Malespina* and the damaged cigars. The case was subsequently deferred to allow of a witness being brought from Manila to speak to the state in which the goods were shipped (!) After some skirmishing between Mr. Pollard and the Judge on the point of calling cigars by their name of tobacco, when it transpired that the word "cigars" has no place in the statute-book, the Attorney-General rose to address the court while Mr. Pollard was speaking, and the following passage of wit was effected:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I rise to protest, your Lordship—

MR. POLLARD.—Your Lordship! Who is my friend?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—If you'll allow me to speak I'll let His Lordship know that.

MR. POLLARD.—Your Lordship! Mr. Attorney-General has no right to address this court. Who does he appear for?

CHIEF JUSTICE.—That's what I'm anxious to know. If you'll allow him to speak, we shall be able to learn.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I appear in behalf of the defendant, to protest—

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I can't allow you to protest. You can appear as defendant's Counsel, but I can't allow you to appear as a Protestant, (*laughter*).

1st MEMBER OF COURT.—I hope he does not appear as a Roman Catholic! Your Lordship.

2nd MEMBER OF COURT (aside). He appears *for* a Roman Catholic, for his client is one.

3rd MEMBER (aside). That is to say he appears as a Protestant for a Roman Catholic. Ha! ha! ha!

After the "protestant" joke had been duly cackled over, the business proceeded. There is too much joking in the Court, and even in criminal business, the practice is indulged in to an unseemly extent. It cannot be pleasant for a man who is being tried for his life, or even for a man whose worldly possessions merely are at stake, to witness such legal jocularity going on when his most serious interests are involved; and however much a more intelligent onlooker may understand that justice and equity are as fairly dealt out in the one case as in the other, the impression on the vulgar mind is, that there is a want of seriousness in the way in which justice is being administered. That impression should not be allowed to exist.

PENANG.

In the beginning of the week the dull clouded sky gave some relief from the intense heat and held out hopes of rain, but after slight showers here and there on the mainland and a passing drizzle in some parts of the island, the sky cleared. The soil is drying fast and vegetation is suffering; on the more arid tracts weeds are withering and cultivated trees and plants are drooping. It is to be feared that a prolonged drought will go far to complete the destruction of many of the nutmeg plantations on the hills. Owing to the withdrawal or reduction of the labour that was bestowed on them, while prices were remunerative, the soil is no longer sufficiently open to resist droughts, and few planters will be disposed to spend much money on the irrigation of trees that are decaying and yield but a small proportion of good fruit.—*Gazette, Dec.* 14.

During the week we have had rain almost daily, the showers—some very heavy—falling usually in the afernoon or evening. The soil is now thoroughly moistened, vegetation has recovered from the effects of the dry weather, and fruit trees have been thrown into bloom. In this morning coffee plants are loaded with their snowy and fragrant blossom and "murmurous with innumerable bees" attracted from the jungle. Flower buds are breaking out of the bark of the bare branches of the durians, butterflies and other insects have been drawn forth by the early spring, and the birds are holding jubilee over the feast provided for them.—*Id., Dec.* 21.

Indian Press.

THE "CAPITAL" QUESTION.

(*From the Englishman, Dec.* 24.)

The Indian Press has of late been discussing the subject of a site for the future Viceregal residence. The Bombay papers assuming that Sir Charles Wood's fiat had really gone forth for the removal of the seat of government from Calcutta, have freely put forth their claims to the Viceregal person. They no doubt would have continued their writings on this subject, had they found any one to discuss it with them, but so uniform were the opinions of all the local papers that there was no room whatever for argument; and but for the encouragement offered by the *Friend of India*, we doubt if we should have heard any more of it, until a sudden dearth of other subjects for editorial comment might have caused a "hark back" upon this.

The *Friend* with his usual disregard for facts, and that looseness of argument which has of late been so prominently characteristic of all his writings, some short time since took up the discussion, assuming that the seat of government was really to be removed from Calcutta, and fearing that the attractions of the Hills might induce government officials to neglect their work, proceeded to deny their advantage over the plains in respect of salubrity But, as though this were not enough, he must needs bring the wasp's nest of Bombay editorial stings about his ears by crying down Poonah, and asserting that, in a sanitary point of view, it had no advantages over Calcutta. This, of course, has aroused the entire phalanx of journalism of the Western Presidency, and even the Bombay *Saturday Review* has taken up the cudgels on behalf of poor, neglected, ill used Bombay.

That Bombay has advantages in some respects over other parts of India is pretty generally conceded. Over Calcutta it has undoubtedly many. First and foremost in being a week nearer England in postal communication; secondly, in possessing a good port; and thirdly, not only in having a better climate, but a hill station within easy reach. The Hooghly doubtless on the other hand, from the intricacies of the channel, the delays which often occur at the Sandheads in providing inward bound ships with pilots, and other disadvantages inseparable from river navigation, must ever prevent Calcutta being looked upon as a first class port. But at the same time, no railways, however extended and intricate their ramifications, can ever draw to Bombay other than a very inconsiderable portion of the produce, which, by the various large rivers, all through some means or another connected with Calcutta, finds its way thereto. However important Bombay may become as a seat of commercial wealth and enterprise, and we are far from denying that she has many advantages in this respect—that importance cannot detract from Calcutta, any more than one seaport on the coast of England does from another. The range of the two is quite distant and must ever remain so, excepting perhaps as regards the small amount of merchandize which finds its way to England by the Overland route. There can be no rivalry between the two, except in the fertile imagination of members of the Bombay press. Until Calcutta and Bombay are connected by rail, without one mile's break in the entire distance between them, the latter will have a marked advantage over the former in her communications with England; but when the line is completed, that advantage will be immaterial. But these are both questions of more commercial than political importance, and are not likely to have any weight in the selection of a site, should it be ever really contemplated to remove the seat of government from Calcutta.

As to climate, Bombay, with the high table land of Poonah within a few hours, and the hill station of Mahabuleshwur but little beyond, offers decided advantages over Calcutta. But there are other considerations than those adduced, which must guide decision in fixing on a new seat of government. In some respects the same objections which now apply to Calcutta would have equal force with regard to Bombay; but with this drawback as to the latter, that the prestige of upwards of a century of Viceregal sway would be wanting. At any rate, as yet there is no prospect of existing arrangements being disturbed. Any removal is not even in contemplation; when it is, the object, we opine, will be to fix the Viceregal city in some salubrious situation in the high lands of Central India, where communication will be alike easy to North, South, East, and West. The cotton crisis, and the disruption of the Union of the American states, afford Bombay a wide field; and Bombay editors would be better serving themselves and their supporters, by turning their attention to cotton, than by discussing and arguing a question which is not yet before them in any tangible form.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

(*From the Mofussilite, Dec.* 27.)

The progress which Russia is making in Asia is beginning to excite the greatest interest, not only in England, but in Europe generally. The gigantic strides which she has recently taken in the march of conquest, as if nothing short of the subjugation of the entire continent were her goal, have awakened a spirit of enquiry from which important results are likely to flow. The great geographer, Alexander Keith Johnston, is busily engaged in the preparation of a map of Central Asia, while scarce a periodical makes its appearence without a notice of Atkinson's travels in Siberia and on the Amour, of Ravenstein's interesting work on the same subject, or of some book professing to throw light on Russia in Asia.

We owed the Affghan war to a dread of Russian influence, and although that influence was *then* enormously exaggerated, and the obstacles in the way of a successful inroad into India as much underrated, yet the instinct, so to speak, in obedience to which the Affghan Campaign was undertaken, was far from being in error.

It has been, ever since the days of Peter the Great, the ambition of the Czars to extend their possessions, and consequently the influence of Russia in the direction of Asia; and although, owing to to many causes, the progress made was, at first, extremely slow, their aggressive policy has never, for an instant, been lost sight of, but has been pursued with an energy, persistence and indomitable perseverance, only possible under a despotic form of Government, and which has been crowned with the splendid success of the last fifty years.

The whole of Northern and a great part of Central Asia acknowledge her sway. On the Pacific, she possesses an assentive seaboard, abounding with capacious bays and harbours. Large commercial and manufacturing towns are scattered over the country, and so much attention has been paid to the improvement of her communications, that

vernment looks like what the Scotch superstition assigned to doomed men, called fey, or the French characterise by the hunting phrase *aux abois*. In common parlance, "they do not know what to be at," and in this predicament snatch at any mischief that will make a noise and drown the murmur at their inefficiency and oppression. But all the violent proceedings are marked with the same stamp of meanness, such as the insult offered to Judge Merrick for doing his duty; the arrests of women, with armed sentries placed over them and the scene on board the *Trent* of the marines advancing with charged bayonets against Miss Slidell, defending the entrance of her father's cabin. The instrument of this outrage seems indeed to have been well chosen for the purpose by the Government, supposing the purpose to have been to make an act offensive in its nature as offensive as possible by its manner. The shotted gun was followed by a shell, a thing never fired as a warning signal, for this plain reason, that it may do deadly mischief if by the slightest error in the length of the fuse, or fault in its composition, it should happen to burst short of the intended range; then there was the unnecessary boarding of the ship by a swarm of men armed to the teeth; and lastly, the insolence of giving orders to the captain of the *Trent*, treating his ship as captured, and to take her place by the *San Jacinto* as commanded. And all this to take four peaceable civilians prisoners out of a neutral unarmed vessel.

Few events of our times have provoked so strong a feeling of anger as this proceeding, and it is a most handsome proof of the confidence placed in the present Government that every one relies on its spirit and wisdom for the conduct becoming so grave an occasion.

SHIPS AND GUNS OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

(From the Examiner, Nov. 30.)

The world looks with some curiosity of the Mexican expedition, composed as it is of a naval and military force representing the three great Powers which had for centuries drawn the sword against each other, and are now forming a friendly association to unite for the nominal protection of their rights. When Nelson, fighting against the combined fleets of France and Spain, had appropriated to our navy the thundering *Sanctissima Trinidada*, he never contemplated the three flags sailing under one admiral; and with his contempt for the Spaniard and hatred for the Frenchman, he would have glared fiercely from the one eye, and clenched sternly the one hand they had left him, at the prospect of such a triad. While we cannot but rejoice that the animus which possessed Nelson has died with him, we rejoice that the example which he has bequeathed to the service of which he was the idol is immortal. Nelson's first signal is the grand precept that he has led many a gallant English seaman to consider death as no penalty when paid for victory. Every attention should be given by our Admiralty to denote their reverence for the man who raised the British navy, and by the instrumentality of that service his country, to the very pinnacle of glorious safety. our navy list should never be without first-class vessels bearing the names of those ships which Nelson commanded. We received with pleasure the announcement that one of our armour-clad frigates was to be called the *Captain*, and afterwards we noticed with regret that the Admiralty contemplated no alteration of the name. The *Captain*, a line-of-battle ship, is associated with one of Nelson's great achievements and desperate deeds of valour. Is it not recorded that from the deck of the *Captain* Nelson made such a succession of captures by boarding the enemy's ships that is favourite coxswain could hardly carry the swords of the captive officers? We are sure that the good taste of the Duke of Somerset will not neglect a tribute of respect to the memory of the mighty Admiral which will be useful to posterity and welcome to the service over which his Grace presides.

At a moment when our officers and men are about to come in contact with the services of France and Spain, as forming part of an allied force, the naval architecture, the armament, manning, and equipment of the several squadrons will be an object of deep interest to each other, and the impression of their relative capabilities will speedily be conveyed to their respective countries. We are not afraid of standing side by side with any civilised nation in point of naval architecture. There was a time when the French, not to say the Americans, would have had a manifest superiority over us in this respect, and although the change has come tardily, and arrived late, yet we believe that at this moment our national and mercantile navy are fully equal in architecture,—the former, perhaps, superior,—to the marine of Europe and the United States of America. As regards the stuff with which our ships are manned, and the certainty and rapidity of their manœuvres, we think we have no cause for fearing competition, although, be it understood, the French navy has vastly improved in nautical evolution, and must not be underrated. We do not apprehend that the Spaniards will be equal to the French. Our line-of-battle ship the *Nile*, carrying Sir Alexander Milne's flag, is a fine ship, and we hear that she is in high order; the *Conqueror* and *Donegal* are magnificent 100-gun ships on two decks, and carry 99 guns each: the *Phaeton*, 51-gun frigate, and others of her class, are fine specimens from our dockyards; nor are our sloops and smaller vessels inferior in their class. We find, according to our contemporary the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the French squadron, exclusive of a few gun-boats, consists of the following ships:

Le Masséna	900	horse power,	99	guns, 913 men.
L'Ardente	800	"	56	" 539 "
La Foudre	800	"	56	" 530 "
La Guerrière	600	"	34	" 400 "
L'Astée	600	"	28	" 380 "
Le Montezuma	450	"	16	" 270 "
Le Bertholet	400	"	10	" 165 "
Le Lavoisier	220	"	6	" 125 "
Le Prony	220	"	5	" 139 "
Le Chaptal	220	"	2	" 125 "
Le Marceau	120	"	2	" 75 "
La Grenade	120	"	4	" 80 "
L'Arbe	250	"	4	" 200 "
La Meuse	160	"	4	" 150 "
La Sevre	120	"	2	" 115 "

The whole squadron is furnished with the *cannon rayé*, and the troops have been provided with the best possible arms. We confess that in competing with the French on the score of armament, we fear we may come off second-best—most of the guns as yet founded by Sir William Armstrong have been proved defective on trial, and the guns now adopted by the French have sustained the severest trials with perfect success. With the *cannon rayé* 60-pounder gun of the French service a shot or shell can be thrown much farther and more correctly than from our smooth-bored 68-pounder guns, although not farther than from our 100-pounder Armstrong guns, if the latter do not happen to blow out their own breeches or expend their gas upon their own gunners, of which their is some doubt. We perceive that Sir William Armstrong has built a 300-pounder gun, but as he has been warned so often that breech-loaders of that calibre must fail, at last he has produced a muzzle-loader. We hope it may befairly tested with the guns of other makers, whose advice on this point up to this time Sir William Armstrong has repudiated.

It seems to us monstrous that we allow a man to try to make breech-loading great guns, abjured by other nations, where such guns are not only of disputed value but doubtful safety, at the same time that we turn our backs upon breech-loading small arms, in which, particularly for navy purposes, safety, rapidity of firing, and security from wet are conditions proved beyond doubt to be essential to the service. Sir William Armstrong, reconsidering his former rash intention to be silent in the face of constantly-increasing doubt and question, has written this week a long second letter to the *Times* in defence of his guns. By that letter it is asserted that we have altogether issued for use 796 guns, and this *in the fourth year of the undertaking*. Those guns are divided between our army, our navy, and our fortifications, the volunteers being ignored.

We have yet to learn that a breech-loading gun has been mounted on the ramparts of Gibraltar, Malta, or Quebec, or in any of our colonies. The question to which the country seeks in vain a satisfactory answer are these: Is Sir William Armstrong's gun better, its penetration deeper, it trajectory power more extensive, its deviation less, than in other guns? and is it as cheap as other guns? Is it as easily worked, and as little liable to accident as muzzle-loading guns? Can it be safely worked by raw recruits? Can Sir William Armstrong's gun break into the sides of armour-coated ships? Are the 796 guns issues in four years to supply our vast requirements superior to any other guns fabricated for less cost? In the matters of range, penetration, and deviation we know not whose invention has been beaten under a fair trial by the Armstrong gun—where are the trials, where are their results? We know but of one trial, and in that Armstrong's 100-pounder gun, firing at a fortified target, was defeated by the old smooth-bored 68-pounder, and forced us to conclude that the 796 guns issued have not one among them which can injure a fortified ship.

Then in reply to the question whether this Armstrong breech-loader be as little liable to accident as muzzle-loading guns, and as safe with raw recruits? Sir William Armstrong, in his letter, admits that it is not, and attributes the accidents happening to his guns to their having been worked by raw recruits. Thus, if the trained Armstrong artillerymen were picked off in action, the gun must be silent, because men not cunning in its details would blow something out or in, or themselves up, and do more harm to friends than foes. The muzzle-loading guns, on the other hand, could still be worked by the merest tyros, while but half-a-dozen artillerymen were left alive to direct their movements Sir W. Armstrong enjoys the monopoly of a weapon withdrawn from competitive tests, while there are engineers in abundance offering to prove his gun a failure, and to found guns which shall be surer, easier worked, and have more penetration. At this moment the Americans have fifteen such guns, mounted ready for action. Our correspondent "Caveto" has wisely reiterated, week after week, such questions as we here put on a subject of the greatest moment to the country. It has been urged by and for the favoured gunmaker, that all doubt of his merit comes from envious rival engineers. The cavasion is a common one, and seldom true. For our own part, we do not ourselves know a single gunmaker; our correspondent is not a gunmaker, and is, we believe, equally a stranger to Sir William Armstrong and to all his rivals. We agree with our correspondent in arguing upon no technical knowledge, but, like him, we draw natural conclusions from plain facts. Like him, also, whatever be the right solution of these mysteries, we sincerely hope that, whether in the evolutions of peace or war, whether firing at a man or at a mark, our forces may have all those advantages which, by the most common management, the wealthiest and most scientific of nations can with the greatest ease afford her gallant sons.

Advertisements

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DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, chicken and small pock, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, cruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 37,418. We find it the safest remedy; Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121." Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Crs, 2-12; 2 lbs. Crs. 4-8.

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No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
Just landed by the Undersigned, at their
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the
"BOMBAY SEASON"
affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their
PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS
for the
STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE
they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to
CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE,
and at the same time enables them to draw
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
to their
NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES,
just to hand per *Bebington* and *Wings of the Wind*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found
UNIQUE OF ITS CLASS!
P. J. & Co. take leave to assure
THEIR PATRONS
that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours; and while warranting all their
VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES
to be *bond fide* from the most
CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS as *liberal* and their PRICE as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods)
A DISCERNING PUBLIC
could possibly expect.
P. J. & Co. would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their
NEWLY-REFURNISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c.
will be found well worthy attention, both as regards
QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
Pickles.
Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushrooms Pickles.

Sauces &c.
Reading Sauce, Harvey's John Bull, Beef Steak, Piquante Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's Chutnee, and Royal Table, Essence of Fennel Worcestria Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Best White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Crystal Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon and Elder Wine Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

M. Soyer's Preparations.
Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

Flavouring Essences.
Orange, Lemon, Citron, Ratafia, Almond, Mace, Carraway, Cinnamon, Kernels, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Cloves, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel, Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

Jams and Jellies in 1 & 2 lb.
JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, and Gooseberry.
JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

Syrups for Ices.
Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

Fruits in Syrup.
Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

Fruits in Noyeau & Brandy.
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

Fruits Crystallised.
Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums and Mixed Fruits.

Tart Fruits.
Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries and Currants.

Dessert Fruits, &c.
Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ¼ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lbs. Jars Zante Currants, in 14 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. do., ditto, 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles. of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles. Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb. can Jordan Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Bitter Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges & Comfits, stpd. bottls., ditto ditto corked bottles. Gillon's Confectionery, Jams & Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon Bons, Cossques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES, &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Meats.
Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Bee Corned Round of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheek, Ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, Ditto and Vegetables, Harrico Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, Ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

Fish.
Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat pints, Oysters in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings a la Sardines, Lampreys in Oil, Lamprey a la Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ¼ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ¼ gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, & Kippered Salmon.

Soups.
Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Broth, Soup Creasy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tea Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, 2 pints and 4 pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats in ditto

Vegetables.
Carrots, plain, Ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

Poultry and Game.
Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl, boiled, Ditto roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison, hashed, Hare, Jugged.

Sardines.
PHILLIPPE & CANAUD'S & OTHERS.
Full size tins.
Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

French Provisions.
FROM PHILLIPPE AND CANAUD.
Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb. Pâté de fois Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de fois Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c. &c.

Jellies in Bottles.
Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

Patent Preserved Provisions.
HERMETICALLY SEALED.
York Hams, Ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert, Cheese Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Cheddar ditto, North Wilts ditto and Fine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Gruyere and Parmesan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef Pig's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tonges, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collared do. Rein-deer do. six in a tin Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates Ditto Park Patés, Veal & Ham Paté, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

SUNDRIES.
Copying Presses, Lotter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without Materials, complete Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Mordan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Gillon's Jams and Jellies, Oalmea &c. DeLe Rue's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c. Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains &c. &c.

☞ Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
21th Oct. 1861. 1, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

BURDON'S WINE.
AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.
Ex Janet Willis from London.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal	...	...	...	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green	,,	...	...	,, 24 ,,
Red	,,	...	...	,, 23 ,,

Early application is requested by
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.
RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE.
At the Godowns of the Undersigned.
LA ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs. *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London.

ROBERT, STRONG & Co.
Nesbit Row, 30th December 1861.

NOTICE.
WE beg to notify that from the 1st October next our Wines, Spirits, &c. will be alone procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom from that date we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th September 1861.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeauz.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	No. 2	Blue ,,	30
	No. 3	Yello ,,	26
	No. 4	Green ,,	22
	Medoc	Red ,,	17
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	,,	9
	,, per 2 dozen Pts.		38
	Brand C. & Co.	,,	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	38
	,, per ½ doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Port	Braunberger	,,	35
	Rudeshimer	,,	27
	Hockheimer	,,	23
	Black Seal	,,	28
	,,	Pts.	14
	Red Seal	,,	22
	,,	Pts.	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	,,	30
	Pale	Brown ,,	30
Sherry	Light Golden	Green ,,	28
	Pale	Yellow ,,	22
	Pale	White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			26
	,, (Yellow ,,		24
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sauced Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			24
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles		42
	,,	Pts.	21
	White ,,	Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
Maraschino	Di Zara		40
	,,	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
	,,	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLENSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

			Per Dozen.
Sherry	Pale, No. 1 Yellow Seal		Rs. 29
	Do. Do. No. 2 Black ,,		25
	Amontillado. Red ,,		32
Port	Black ,,		28
	Do. Pints		15
Claret	No. 1 Red ,,		35
	Do. No. 2 Yellow ,,		30
	Do. No. 3 Blue ,,		26
Champagne, 1st quality		per 2 Dozen	42
	Do. 2nd quality. ,,		36
Moselle, still			30
	Do. Sparkling		40
Hock Sparkling			40
Rhenish			20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality			36
	Do. Do. 2nd quality		30
Gin, Old Tom			18
Genova,			15 Flasks
Curacao, 1st quality			42
Noyau, 1st quality			45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality			60
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality			36
	Do. Pints, 1st quality		18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.
11, Regent Street, London, July 18, 1861.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—	Amontillado Qts.	Rs. 32
	Pale ,,	26 to 28
	Do. ,,	20 to 24
	Pale ,,	24 to 26
PORT—	1st quality Qts.	,, 28
	Do. Pts.	,, 15
	2nd quality Qts.	,, 21 to 24
	Do. Pts.	,, 13
CHAPAGNE—	1st quality Qts.	,, 40
	Do. Pts.	,, 20
	2nd quality Qts.	,, 36
	Do. Pts.	,, 19
HOCK—	Sparkling Qts.	,, 40
	Do. Pts.	,, 20
MOSELLE—	Sparkling Qts.	,, 40
	Pale Qts.	,, 20
CLARET—	Margaux Qts.	,, 32
	Leoville ,,	26
	La Rose ,,	24
	Medoc ,,	18
	Do. Pts.	,, 12
BRANDY—	1st quality, Pale Qts.	,, 28 to 30
	2nd Do. Qts.	,, 20 to 24
OLD TOM, Coxh's	Qts.	,, 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	,, 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	,, 24
BEER ALLSOPPS—	English bottled Qts.	,, 6 8
	Country do. Qts.	,, 6
	English do. Pts.	,, 4-4
	Country do. Pts.	,, 4
PORTER	Qts.	,, 6-8
Ditto.	Pts.	,, 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		,, 40
BASS Co.'s BEER	at Rs.	6-8

STRANACK & Co.
10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th Feb. 1861.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.
Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—	Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
	Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
	White do.			
	Brown do.		,,	,, 22
	Vino do.		,,	,, 42
MADERIA, very old				
PORT—	Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	,, 28
	Do.		Pints	,, 15
	Red Seal		Quarts	,, 24
	Do. Do.		Pints	,, 13
CLARET—	Chateaux Margaux		,,	,, 34
	Leoville		,,	,, 28
	St. Julien		,,	,, 22
	Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—	Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, 40
	Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, 21
	Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, 36
	Do.	do.	Pints	,, 19
HOCK—	Sparkling and Still	Deinhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.			,,	,, 18
CURACOA			,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO			,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY			,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—	Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	
	do. Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
	Rum Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 20
	Gin—Old Tom Booth, London		,,	
	Do. Hollands in cases		,,	
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allepp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.
GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE
HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de söi Dresses with rich Silk Flouncs.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de söi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.
Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crêpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.
White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Barnouses, in White Laine, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Laine Shawls, Black, White, and Colloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.
Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.
Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.
Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valencennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.
White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquottes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.
Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rich Black Glacè Silks.
Alpaca, Merino, Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES EXTRAORDINARY.
Playing 4, 6, or 8 Tunes each.
MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have the pleasure to announce the arrival in excellent condition of twenty-four of these boxes, playing the following airs. The Boxes have been made to order, with such arrangement of popular Airs, Tunes, &c., as are best suited for the Bombay Market.

FOUR TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays God save the Queen. La Cracovienne. St. Patrick's Day. When the morning.	No. 5 plays I have thought of thee. Oh Nanny will thou gang with me. Sandy and Jenny. My own my lovely bride.
No. 2 plays My Maryann Polka. Far far upon the sea. Nelly Bly. Still so gently from La Sonambula.	No. 6 plays Farewell ye Mountains. Glorious Apollo. The Rose of Kildare. The Bonny Fish Wife.
No. 3 plays Martha, Choeur de Chasc. La Travinta—Di Proorua il mar Ernani-Conquira (Verdi). La Dame Blanche. Viens gentille Dame.	No. 7 plays My love she's but a L